

## King Hussein receives messages from President Sadat, Qadhafi

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein received a message today from President Anwar Sadat on the latest Middle East developments and efforts to achieve a just peace in the area. The message was transmitted by the Egyptian ambassador in Amman. The King also received a message from the leader of the Libyan Jamahiriya Muammar Qadhafi, praising the King's stand towards the Palestinian issue. The message was delivered by the Libyan ambassador to Jordan.

Volume 2, Number 644



His Majesty King Hussein is seen presiding over a Cabinet meeting Wednesday. (JNA photo)

## King Hussein: Understanding reached with Carter on means of cooperation for peace

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein today told the cabinet that his consultations with President Carter on current Middle East peace moves had led to an "understanding regarding the means of future cooperation in the coming stage." He described the talks as frank and clear.

The King was briefing the cabinet during a meeting here on the results of his contacts with the American president and the Shah of Iran in Tehran.

King Hussein said the people of Palestine must exercise the right of self-determination and that they must participate in forging their own future and in the process of achieving peace.

The key to the participation of all Arab parties in the peace process is to arrive at an agreement on the principles that will lead to a just settlement: total Israeli withdrawal, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and free self-determination for the people of Palestine, he was reported to have told the cabinet.

During the meeting the King stressed Jordan's national responsibilities and the duties it is discharging vis-a-vis Palestinian rights.

His Majesty said that, on the international arena, Jordan is trying to reach a just peace within the Arab framework and is seeking to bring the Arabs to form a united front. His Majesty stated that he did not see any positive aspects to the so-called Begin peace plan.

The King warned that Israel was trying to drain President Sadat's initiative of all positive results and drown it in a heap of procedural issues while claiming that Mr. Sadat's call for a comprehensive settlement was an "inflexible" position.

King Hussein also briefed the cabinet on his negotiations with the Shah of Iran, describing them as constructive and resulting in mutual agreement.

Before the cabinet meeting, the King met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf at the prime minister's office.

## Carter outlines "Agenda for Democracy"

PARIS, Jan. 4 (AFP). — President Jimmy Carter today proposed a five-point "new agenda for democracy" in order to meet the challenges of the world, to promote social justice and development and to guarantee security.

In a speech before leading French and American figures at the Palais des Congrès convention hall, Mr. Carter said the "first task" of the Western World should be to "devise ways in which government and social institutions can better and more quickly respond to the higher standards of leadership and service demanded by our people."

The second item on Mr. Carter's agenda called for world democracies to "restore growth, control inflation and reduce unemployment."

He stressed that "the com-

mitment of the American government and people to the security of Europe is absolute. There should be no doubt that we will maintain in Europe whatever forces are needed to meet that commitment."

"America's efforts," he pledged, "will be directed toward maintaining the strength of the dollar, injecting new purchasing power into the economy through a major tax cut, reducing unemployment and bringing inflation under control."

Mr. Carter's "third task" for democracy was to provide for mutual security. He noted: "Military power without deterrence may lead to conflict, but deterrence would be impossible without the NATO alliance and popular support for a strong defence."

Within two hours of his arrival here today President Carter

went into talks with French leader Valery Giscard d'Estaing for talks on major international issues which lasted 90 minutes.

The first session between the two presidents covered East-West relations, the north-south negotiations, the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks and the Middle East situation, an American communiqué said.

### Council discusses loans to farmers

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — The activities of all credit institutions in the field of agriculture were reviewed this evening during the first meeting of the Jordanian Development Credit Council, chaired by Crown Prince Hassan.

The meeting was held at the new Housing Bank head office in Abdali.

The council also reviewed the financial resources of those institutions and the possibility of backing them to face agricultural development requirements.

The participants then discussed the interest that should be paid on loans granted by the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and the Agricultural Credit Association. The possibility of reducing administrative expenses of agricultural credit institutions through coordinating their work was also discussed.

Crown Prince Hassan delivered a short speech during the session asserting the importance of developing agriculture in the Kingdom through financial backing.

In the early afternoon, sterling was trading at around \$1.9780 in London. The dollar stood at 2.0640 marks, 1.9200 Swiss francs and 4.6225 French francs.

The pound, meanwhile, appeared to be gaining over all the key European currencies. The effective index for sterling, which measures its performance compared with an end-of-1971 basket of a group of leading currencies, improved from 86.1 to 86.8 at midday.

Reflecting the general uncertainty over the dollar's fall, the price of gold continued to go up today.

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R). — With a record low level of 2.0625 marks on the Frankfurt exchange, the pound sterling took another jump upward on the European foreign exchange markets today and also gained generally against other currencies.

During a hectic spell of trading this morning the pound came close to the two-dollar level, reaching its highest peak for 22 months.

It gained about three cents and touched \$1.9830 before falling back slightly as speculators moved in to take profits.

The strength of sterling is partly yet another result of the dollar's weakness and partly caused by optimism over Britain's economic prospects.

Undermined by concern over the burgeoning U.S. trade deficit and by the apparent lack of support from the U.S. authorities for their currency, the dollar opened at record low levels today.

West Germany's central bank (the Bundesbank) bought \$82.4 million to support the U.S. dollar when it was fixed at

Yesterday it had been fixed there at 2.0645 marks.

The Bundesbank's intervention, second largest since the dollar's weakness began last September, was interpreted by dealers as a sign that the bank was determined to prop up the dollar more strongly than it has done for the last few weeks.

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BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R). — The Palestine Liberation Organisation today rejected President Carter's latest attempts to bolster Middle East peace moves initiated by President Anwar Sadat.

The PLO reacted coldly to the U.S. president's statement in support of Palestinian rights, saying America was still seeking a settlement which fell far short of Palestinian demands.

Algerian and Iraqi leaders meeting in Baghdad meanwhile discussed preparations for a proposed summit of hardline Arab states determined to frustrate Egypt's peace initiative with Israel.

Arab diplomatic sources here said Mr. Carter's remarks, after talks with President Sadat in Egypt, had failed to tone down widespread anger over his announcement last week that he did not favour the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

"There is nothing new in the American attitude," PLO information chief Majed Abu Sharar said here in a comment on Mr. Carter's statement in Awan today.

"American policy still insists on ignoring the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people," Mr. Abu Sharar told Reuters.

In Baghdad, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al Bakr today discussed moves to concert Arab opposition to current Middle East peace moves, the Iraq News Agency reported.

Boumedienne flies to Saudi Arabia

President Boumedienne arrived in Riyadh later in the day on a private visit to King Khalid Ibn Abdulaziz, Riyadh Radio reported.

President Boumedienne had been scheduled to visit Kuwait today, but that trip was postponed for unspecified reasons. A well informed source in Kuwait said the postponement had been caused by "new developments that emerged in talks with Iraqi leaders."

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President Boumedienne



## National News Roundup

More telex lines soon?

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — The Telecommunications Corporation has adopted a new plan which aims at enlarging the telex exchange and telex services. The corporation's director general said the plan includes the addition of 300 telex numbers to the present exchange which accommodates 500 numbers. He added that the corporation will establish a new electronic exchange costing JD 1,500,000. No date was given for the completion of the expansion programme.

### Jordan invited to dialogue session

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — The Jordanian government today received an invitation from the Arab League to take part in the Arab-European dialogue session scheduled to open on Jan. 28 in Cairo.

### Family planning delegation leaves

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — The delegation of the International Planned Parenthood Federation left here today after a seven-day visit during which its members looked over the activities of the Jordanian Family Planning Association and visited the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and other institutions.

### Aqaba committee to meet

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — The special Cabinet committee for the development of Aqaba south coast will meet at the Ministry of Tourism tomorrow to discuss the needs for the implementation of this project. The committee consists of the minister of tourism, the minister of industry and trade, the minister of rural and municipal affairs, and the chairman of the National Planning Council.

### Farhan appointed to Saudi council

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — The President of the University of Jordan Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan was today appointed a member in the Higher Council for the Saudi Islamic University.

### Jordanian-Syrian committee will meet

DAMASCUS, Jan. 4 (SANA). — The periodic meeting of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Coordination Committee will be held here on Jan. 15 to discuss the necessary moves for implementing its goals.

### Jordanian-Yugoslav trade talks

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — Jordan and Yugoslavia will sign a commercial agreement on trade exchange during talks between the two sides which will start Jan. 15 in Belgrade. The Jordanian delegation to the talks comprises the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmeddin Dajani, the Jordanian ambassador in Belgrade and senior officials.

### Special TV programmes for the under six-year-olds?

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — The University of Jordan will take part in the Educational Television Seminar to be held in Kuwait on March 1, to discuss an educational television programme for children under the age of 6.

### Air agreement with Egypt to be modified

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (JNA). — A Civil Aviation delegation will leave for Cairo on Jan. 15 for talks with Egyptian officials on the modification of the 1952 air transport agreement between the two countries.

# BBC Arabic Service enters its 40th year more mature

By Hamilton Duckworth, Head of the BBC Arabic Service

LONDON, (BBC) — A 40th anniversary carries with it some implications of maturity. An enterprise that has existed so long must have acquired some tradition, an authentic character, at least it has been tried and tested by time.

Moreover it has certainly been in service longer than any of its present members and many people must have contributed to its work.

### History

Broadcasting in Arabic from the U.K. by the BBC began on Jan. 3, 1938. It was the first foreign language service to go out from this country, although the Empire Service, as it was then called, in English had begun in 1932. It was a time when broadcasting across national frontiers was a new notion and broadcasting itself had existed for a realistic possibility for less than 20 years. The BBC had come into existence in only 1927. Radio sets were large and cumbersome and often needed heavy batteries. Even "radio" and "broadcasting" were not yet assured usage. Paradoxically the BBC had already introduced the first T.V. service in the world in London in 1936, an event of quite staggering technical advancement.

It was still an age of empires and most of the Arab countries which were able to bear these early transmissions of the BBC Arabic Service were in an imperial relationship with either Britain or France. It follows that in the 40 years of its existence the service has reflected a world of unprecedented change and not surprisingly the extent and techniques of broadcasting have themselves changed almost beyond recognition.

It was, in fact, as a response to the broadcasts of the Axis powers in Arabic from Berlin in Italy that the British government of the day asked the BBC to initiate transmissions in Arabic from London and this of course was because Britain perceived a threat to the security of her imperial communications in the Mediterranean. The BBC's Charter already made this constitutionally possible because it

allowed the BBC to broadcast not only in Britain but for the benefit of British dominions and territories under its protection. This first transmission was for 25 minutes daily.

The subsequent history of external broadcasting — and with it the Arabic Service — falls into two main periods. The first is the explosive expansion which took place during the war as the need grew to expound the allied cause and counter the propaganda of the Axis powers. During this period services were developed in most European languages as well as many other world languages. By mid-1944 Arabic had expanded to three hours daily. By the time the European war ended external broadcasting had come of age and was practised by many nations of the world and the second main period of its history in the U.K. begins.

The existing BBC Charter of 1937 — the second — had not envisaged this massive development of overseas broadcasting and it was the third charter of the BBC in 1947 which authorised the BBC to provide broadcasting services for reception in other countries and places outside the British Commonwealth and thus external broadcasting from the U.K. in its full modern guise was formally established.

Each successive charter of the BBC has re-affirmed this constitutional position up to the present day. By 1952 the Arabic Service had become four hours per day, by 1957 nine and a half, and by 1959 twelve. This considerable expansion no doubt reflected the complexity of Britain's post-colonial relationships and the increasing world importance of the Arab area. 1967 saw the reduction of the service to ten hours and 1976 to nine which is where it stands today.

### Independence operation

It is not always realised that the BBC External Services — the Arabic Service among them — have exactly the same constitution as the domestic services. Essentially the BBC is a body set up in such a way that it may operate independently of governments, political parties and vested interests of any kind, but which is still responsible ultimately to the sovereign will of parliament.

The rules by which it operates are called a charter, and the charter is granted by parliament for a number of years. The present charter is the fifth and it is due to expire in 1979. Thus though independent of influence, the BBC is subject to periodic scrutiny by the legislature and in this way the responsible exercise of its power is assured. It is a peculiarly British arrangement and so far it has worked successfully. The BBC has succeeded in preserving the independence and with it the objectivity that the authors of the charter arrangement originally intended. It might be supposed that such international reputation as it has, stems essentially from these highly satisfactory constitutional provisions.

All this work is conducted by a team of highly professional Arab men and women from many countries and the service's policy is to encourage recruits as widely as possible. If voices from Arab countries of the central Middle East are most often heard this would not be surprising, but colleagues might join us from time to time from countries as widely separated as Oman and Mauritania. The service broadcast is essentially a unitary one — and in this it surely represents the true aspirations of the Arab World — but it also reflects as widely as it can the individual of each Arab country.

The BBC believes that the producer should have and be seen to have responsibility for his programme. Good programmes generally do not come out of committees, and the sooner the individual can after initial training take responsibility for his own chosen material and acquire his own assessment of the taste and judgement of the listener, the sooner is he likely to find himself on good terms with the listener. A number of Arabic Service listener-participation programmes give excellent examples of this two-way traffic, one of the most obvious being Listener's Forum which has for almost the whole of the 40 years been the listeners' own programme and one of the best guides to listeners' attitudes to the Arabic Service.

Listeners to our programmes in the first week of January, details of which are outlined in the accompanying release, will be able to catch some of the flavour of the times on which the BBC Arabic Service has reported.

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CELINE

# From co-existence to reconciliation

By Said Hamami

**Editor's note:** The following is the full text of a paper presented in November by the late Said Hamami to a symposium on Arab-Israeli peace held in London. The symposium grouped leading non-Zionist Israelis, Palestinians and Westerners who shared the belief that an equitable peace could be worked out in the Middle East based on the legitimate rights of both the Israeli and the Palestinian people.

We publish this presentation today because we feel it is a timely example of the goals that Said Hamami worked for before his assassination in his London office two days ago, as well as a fair example of the general aspirations of the Arab and the Palestinian people as a whole.

Two years ago I wrote a paper: A Palestinian Strategy for Peaceful Co-existence. It met with all kinds of reception. In some Palestinian circles it was bitterly attacked as a self-out, a defeatist plan which would compromise the historic rights of the Palestinians. Some Israeli Zionists saw it as a blue print for the gradual destruction of Israel. Yet, at the same time, it was well received by a considerable number of people on both sides of the fence. The debate that was created by that paper encouraged me to continue to spell out my ideas for a resolution of the conflict from which my people and their enemies have suffered so much.

There can be no question about the rights of the Palestinians in Palestine. The simplicity of the Palestinian cause is at the heart of its difficulty. Any Palestinian can disarm his opponent by putting forward his case in simple terms. We were living peacefully in our country. Foreigners came, and with the support of the big powers, they claimed our country as their own. There was a war. When it ended, we had become stateless refugees. It is difficult for even the most fanatical Zionist to challenge, openly, the right of a Palestinian to return and to live in his homeland.

But, in this article, I do not want to brood over old wrongs or waste time on retributions about the sins of some of the powers, or the international community, of the Zionist

State of Israel, against Palestine and its Arab people. my view that the member states of the United Nations, particularly those which bear a responsibility for the creation of Arab Palestine, have a duty to look back record of events since that sad day in November when people solemnly promised to a second the country.

Having done so, they should, I am convinced, sit on the rights and wrongs of the Palestinian cause, governments ought to base their present political and moral understanding of the past. If they Palestinians have no reason to fear the outcome.

As was said about the past on countless previous occasions, in the Middle East and elsewhere. Three years ago, the General Assembly of the United Nations, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation traced the development of the Palestine problem from its beginnings in the late nineteenth century, through the period of the British Mandate and the four wars since 1948, up to the present. I believe that his speech there should be read again and again and understood, all the more because, at the time, it was widely and perhaps deliberately misreported and misrepresented.

However, as I have said, it is not my intention to reiterate the story of past wrongs or to dwell on their present consequences. Rather I wish to invite the reader to accompany me on a journey into the future -- a happier and more hopeful future in which enmity and conflict have been laid aside and the two peoples, the Palestinian Arabs and the Israeli Jews, who both claim Palestine as their own, have begun the task which is their manifest destiny, sooner or later, the task of learning to live together as equal partners sharing the same land and respecting each other's rights.

I want to spell out, in as concrete and practical terms as I can, the vision which we Palestinians carry in our hearts of a secular, non-sectarian state where all citizens can live together in peace and as equals under a mutually agreed form of government.

This might appear to be a sort of mental arithmetic or, indeed, an intellectual luxury, to discuss in detail the form of society for which we Palestinians are striving. But I believe that it is fundamental importance for us, as Palestinians, to discuss this in such detail, and to clarify our ultimate goals, so that we can understand, and help all the other parties to the present to understand that the final solution we seek is "by just and worth struggling for -- it is also a realistic possibility."

So I am not asking the reader to judge the morality of our hopes, but their practicality. I also believe that it is important, because Palestinians are not going to abandon their aspirations or their rights in Palestine, nor will the Zionists, from their side, desist from keeping their propaganda machine well oiled, insisting, as usual, that "the Palestinian secular state is a code word for the destruction of the Israeli people." I am also sure that there will be some people who will say that this is no time to talk about that, since all parties, except the most extreme, now seem to agree that Palestine should be partitioned. To these people, I would like to quote a famous English saying: "Till a matter is done, wonder whether it can be done; as soon

This is the vision of the future which I am trying -- perhaps

## Tourism boom likely to continue; amid worry over "tourist saturation"

International tourism is believed to have broken all records in 1977, with an estimated 230 million people taking holidays in a foreign country. The boom in leisure and business travel is likely to continue, though the growth-pattern will probably be uneven. Meanwhile consternation is growing over "tourist saturation" in some areas.

By Nick Cole

**LONDON** -- Imagine yourself at your international airport one morning 20 years from now. Over the Tannoy comes the announcement: the Hyper-Speedbird service is ready for boarding. A trawler conveys you and the 350 other passengers to a waiting Ramjet.

Three hours later you are stepping off the aircraft at a destination on the other side of the world and relishing the prospect of an early lunch from a computer-controlled food bank, before checking into your fully-automated hotel.

A remote prospect, you may think; but not beyond the realms of probability.

Aerospace scientists are already developing rocket-jets which will hurtle passenger planes through the skies at speeds up to six times faster than Concorde's maximum 1,450 mph, while the day of staffless hotels draws steadily nearer. In Britain alone the total number of hotel employees has fallen almost 25 per cent in the last two years.

These developments are almost certain to have been accompanied by a huge increase in international pleasure and business travel by 1977.

International tourism has been growing rapidly since the early 1950s, from around 25 million visitor arrivals to 170 million today.

World tourism in 1977 is believed to have beaten all records, with an estimated 230 million people taking holidays in a foreign country, according to the Geneva-based International Labour Office, which regularly monitors tourism data on a global basis.

A 10 per cent increase over 1976 in the number of holiday-makers going overseas is expected to be recorded which is in line with the average growth of recent years.

In addition to those going abroad last year, some 900 million more people travelled within their own country on holiday.

If present trends continue, vast amounts of extra recreation space equal to half the area of Switzerland are likely to be needed in Western Europe within three years.

This ILO estimate is based on a recent French university study which shows that a holiday-maker needs a total of 750 square metres of space in a tourism area; and the number of tourists is rising each year.

The expected requirement for more space reflects the anarchy, improvisation and

amateurism that are to be seen in the tourist industry not only in Europe, but in other parts of the world," says the Chief of the ILO's Hotel and Tourism Branch, Gian-Luigi Baroncini.

He adds: "There is an urgent need for countries to spread out holidays and to set ecological standards, including levels of tourist saturation that must not be exceeded."

Such measures will only work if linked with training for all those who provide tourist services, Mr. Baroncini concludes.

His forthright views are not likely to gain unequivocal support. While most developed nations acknowledge the need for environmental conservation, none is willing to curb an industry that has universally become a major foreign exchange earner.

Far from restraining tourism, many countries now positively encourage it, providing everything from tax incentives to freedom from visa regulations. The industry earns around £13 billion annually compared with £1 billion in 1950. In many cases, gross tourism receipts amount to more than 20 per cent of the total value of merchandise exports.

In some countries, notably Spain, Mexico and numerous Caribbean islands, tourism is the most vital export of all. The position was similar in Lebanon and Cyprus until the recent civil wars (although Cyprus has made a swift recovery and expects to have received 50,000 inclusive-tourists by the end of 1977).

In jubilee year, Britain's 11 million visitors spent around £3,000 million, representing 15.3 per cent of the U.K.'s invisible exports.

They could bring more cash into Britain than North Sea oil over the next few years, Sir Alexander Glen, Chairman of the British Tourist Authority, forecasts in his latest annual report.

The three major tourist-generating areas are North America, Western Europe and Japan. About three-quarters of all international visitor arrivals, including must arrivals in developing countries, are accounted for by 12 nations -- the U.S., Canada, U.K., France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

The World Bank predicts that the bulk of vacation travel will continue to be within and between the developed countries but there will be large increases in flows of visitors to the developing countries in the Mediterranean Basin and to Mexico and the Caribbean.

Visitor traffic to more distant destinations is difficult to predict: "Much will depend on the success of each in providing tourist facilities of the right price," the bank's analysis continues.

World travellers originating from America will probably be three times the present level by the year 2000. Prominent among those countries likely to benefit from the continuing boom in tourism are Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, Southern

Palestinian, and vice versa. The portfolios of Defence, Internal Security and Foreign Affairs are held jointly by the president and vice president. The central government is responsible for foreign affairs, currency, customs, labour and airports posts and telegraphs, and also for the local administration of the joint or common area. Elected Israeli and Palestinian authorities are each responsible for the cultural and religious affairs of their own people and also for the local administration of the areas predominantly Israeli or Palestinian, respectively. The human and civil rights of all citizens are defined in the basic law of the Commonwealth and a constitutional commission is established to hear complaints of unconstitutional actions, discrimination and mal-administration, and to order remedies.

In economic affairs, the partnership of the two people is an outstanding success. Both peoples are exceptionally talented and hard-working. With capital provided by Arab and non-Arab states and with the high standard of education and technical skills which they have acquired during their years as refugees, the Palestinians will succeed in raising their agriculture, industry and commercial enterprises to roughly the same level as that of the Israelis. All publicly owned corporations and all large-scale private concerns would be required by law to have both Palestinians and Israelis on their boards and in their senior management. The state in partnership would continue to attract substantial support from the Arab World, from Jewish communities outside the Middle East, and from the international community. Its external trade should expand rapidly and its economy would thrive, especially because it would no longer have to bear a crushing burden of expenditure on armaments.

This new commonwealth, which would be rather like Switzerland with its French, Italian and German areas, would play a significant role in the Middle East. Of course, we must expect that some thousands of Israelis of European or American origin may well find it impossible to reconcile their deep rooted Zionism and their antipathy towards the Palestinians with the new state of affairs and will emigrate from Israel as the partnership begins to take shape; but the fact is that many of them are already leaving. indirectly, this will have a beneficial effect, because there will be a shift in the Israeli leadership to the Oriental Jews, who, before the intrusion of Zionism, showed a welcome capacity to create tolerance and harmony between the various religious sects in the Arab World.

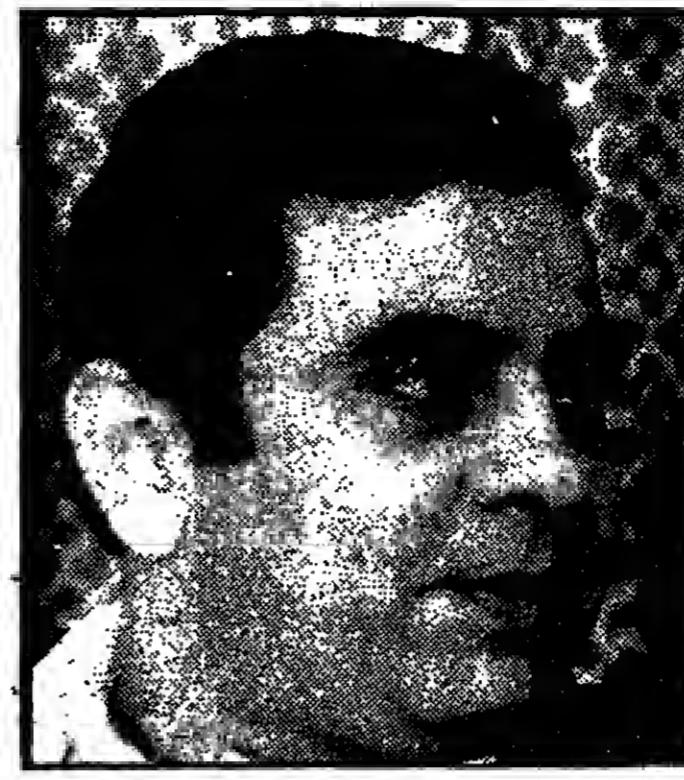
I think I have said enough to give you a general understanding of the kind of vision which inspires Palestinians when they speak of a "state in partnership". There is much that I have not covered, and some of what I have said could, no doubt, be better expressed and better thought out. But I am concerned here, essentially, to outline the general shape of our dream. Details must await the give-and-take of negotiations and developments in the years to come.

Also I must emphasize that in outlining very clearly our ultimate aims, one does not alter one's attitude to interim agreements. On the contrary this contributes to mutual understanding and establishes common ground for reconciliation. I well remember Brezhnev's famous remark to Nixon at their first meeting: "Your son will be a communist"; and I can imagine Nixon muttering "and your son will live in a democracy." Never in the history of human conflicts have two adversaries willingly agreed to compromise out of good will to the other side. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is no exception. But we should, perhaps, remember that after three wars during the past hundred years and after the occupation of much of Western Europe by the Germans in the 40s, West Germany is accepted as an equal member of the EEC and distrust of Germany has gradually faded. Similarly, in the United States, many years after the Civil War divided its people and although the Confederate flag can still often be seen, so I am told, in the South, it has become possible for a Southerner to be elected president.

Nevertheless hypocrisy is no better than extremism. If Palestinians and Israelis learn to live together, it will not be a marriage of lovers, nor can it be a spontaneous historical process. It is the destiny of two nations who belong to one country and not what either of them would prefer. No fair-minded Israeli can claim more right to live in Palestine than a Palestinian; and no realistic Palestinian can deny an Israeli the right to live in a country to which he feels he belongs.

Within this framework, the relationship between Palestinians and the Arab World should be maintained and, indeed, strengthened; just as Israeli associations with Jewish communities abroad should also develop in a constructive way. But no-one can guarantee that the Israeli identity will survive forever in the Middle East. In a united Palestine, the Israeli people may well become a Hebrew-speaking community of the Arab Mashrik.

I hope that what I have said about our Palestinian "dream" of a secular non-sectarian state as the ultimate solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will help to convince all those who seek a just and lasting peace in the Middle East that the establishment of an independent state for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is first essential, but must be only a first step towards a final peace based on a modus vivendi accepted and created by both Palestinians and Israelis.



Mr. Said Hamami

population of Israel to retain a distinctive national identity of their own. I believe that, in time, we are bound to recognise and to try and to live with the claim of those Jews whose home is now in Israel to retain a separate national identity -- even while we continue, quite rightly, to reject the absurd Zionist contention that all Jews throughout the world constitute a separate nation centred on Israel, regardless of their present citizenship and nationality. As a first step towards a state in partnership I believe that both Israelis and Palestinians will, sooner or later, have to recognise each other's claim to nationhood.

I am not sure how best to describe, in legal and constitutional terms, the kind of state in partnership which I am inviting you to visit with me in our excursion into the future. It has some of the characteristics of a federation, some of a condominium.

But, in truth, it is *sui generis* -- as it must be to fit the unique circumstances of the case. It goes by the name of "The Commonwealth of Israel and Palestine." Its people enjoy a common citizenship. But they have retained their separate national characteristics and symbols. The Israeli and Palestinian flags are both flown throughout the country. Hebrew and Arabic are both recognised as the official languages. Both are taught as compulsory studies in all schools, and public officials are required to have a command of both.

There is freedom of movement and access throughout the country, but residence is subject to regulation. The territory is divided into three: An area of predominantly Israeli habitation which corresponds roughly to that which was earmarked for the proposed Jewish state in the U.N. partition plan of 1947: An area of predominantly Palestinian habitation consisting of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the districts of Acre and Nazareth; and an area of common habitation consisting of the remainder of the country.

The constitution provides for a presidential system of government, but much of the administrative authority which would normally be exercised by the central government in a unitary state is devolved to subsidiary authorities in the Palestinian and Israeli areas. A president and a vice president are elected for five years at a time by the whole population voting in common, with the proviso that when the president is a Palestinian, the vice president must be an Israeli, and vice versa. Ministerial portfolios are distributed equally between Israelis and Palestinians, and where the minister is an Israeli, the vice minister must be a

## TOURISM TAKES OFF

1977



In 1977 more than 230 million people took holidays abroad. Shorter working hours, longer holidays, better education and cheaper fares are likely to send this figure soaring for the rest of the century.

### INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAYMAKERS

1950



25 million

175 million

### HOW AMERICAN HOLIDAYMAKERS ARE INCREASING

% of population	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
0.3	1.1	3.0	7.0	13.0	22.0	

### OVERSEAS HOLIDAY TRIPS PER 1000 POP.

North America	20
Western Europe	14
Australia	7
Japan	3
South America	1
Rest of the world	0.5

666

Joe B. in 1978



# Extreme rightwingers reportedly sabotaged Air India's Jumbo jet

BOMBAY, Jan. 4 (Agencies) — The Air India Boeing 747 Jumbo jet that blew up on New Year's Day, killed all 213 aboard, may have been sabotaged by an extreme rightwing Indian group, sources close to Bombay Airport authorities said today.

The sources quoted the authorities as saying that the rightwingers had threatened to attack an Air India airliner in a message sent to the airline's London office on Dec. 28.

The sources identified the rightwing group as the "People's Revolutionary Organisation for Universal Truth," known

bers as the "International Proletariat Organisation," which is linked to the Hindu Anand Marg sect.

The group has reportedly attacked several Indian diplomats stationed abroad, including in the United States and Britain, in recent months in an effort to obtain the release from prison of Anand Marg's leader P. R. Sarkar, who was jailed 18 months ago on charges of having killed several former supporters.

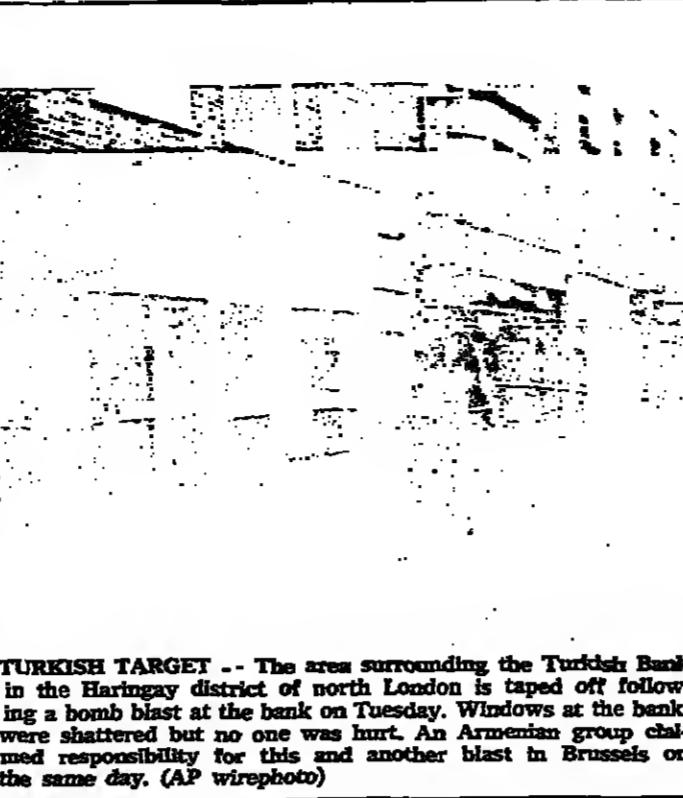
Since Air India received the threatening message, it has conducted stricter checks on all flights. The Boeing 747

which was destroyed on Sunday evening had been delayed at take-off for the checks.

Reports at the time said the airliner, which was bound for Dubai, was held up for 12 hours due to engine trouble.

The plane was carrying 179 Indian, two American and nine Arab passengers, in addition to 23 crew.

The disaster, aviation history's third worst and India's worst crash, occurred when the Jumbo jet exploded in mid-air and plunged into the sea shortly after take-off from Bombay's Santa Cruz International Airport on Sunday night.



TURKISH TARGET -- The area surrounding the Turkish Bank in the Harringay district of north London is taped off following a bomb blast at the bank on Tuesday. Windows at the bank were shattered but no one was hurt. An Armenian group claimed responsibility for this and another blast in Brussels on the same day. (AP wirephoto)

## Filipinos killed in separate army clashes with police, rebels

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, Jan. 4 (R) — At least seven people were killed today in a gunfight between army troops and paramilitary Constabulary, while fighting also flared between government forces and Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines.

The gunfight followed an argument which broke out when a detachment of 11 Constabulary reached a waterfront checkpoint and refused to be stopped by army soldiers manning it in the south of the country.

Some of the Constabulary were later being held by the troops at their position in an 18th century Spanish fort.

Last November the two forces fought a three hour gunbattle, though there were no deaths then.

Meanwhile, the Southern Command spokesman said troops had overrun a large Moslem rebel camp in the rugged central mountains of Basilan Island near Zamboanga City.

and "a considerable number" of rebels had been killed.

On Jolo Island, 100 miles further southwest in the Sulu group, six soldiers were killed in two separate ambushes mounted by the rebels yesterday, military sources said.

Jolo Island has become the centre of renewed fighting between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and government forces since a shaky ceasefire finally broke down towards the end of last year.

In one incident three young conscript troops were ambushed and killed as they entered the village where a brigadier general and 34 other officers and men were massacred last October.

In another encounter yesterday, three other soldiers and four rebels were killed in the same area.

Informed sources said that heavy fighting was going on at Maidung on Jolo Island, but this was denied by a Southern Command spokesman.

PARIS, Jan. 4 (R) — President Carter's visit to France, the United States' oldest ally, will produce some straight-talking on nuclear problems, both industrial and military.

France applauds the Carter administration's objectives of preventing the spread of nuclear and conventional weapons, but says it is determined to protect its own vital defence and economic interests.

Mr. Carter and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will have a total of four hours of private talks during the three-day visit which started today.

Besides nuclear policy, Egy

ptian President Anwar Sadat's

peace moves in the Middle East

and the difficult problems

facing the world economy, will

figure prominently in the dis

cussions.

Without oil resources of its

own, France has staked its

industrial future on the de

velopment of nuclear energy.

But President Giscard d'Estaing is expected by officials

here to emphasize to President Carter that France will take

care to avoid exporting nuclear

weapons technology and mate

rials.

Nuclear issue

France's nuclear programme

includes fast-breeder reactors,

the construction and export

of which is opposed by the

U.S. because their plutonium

by-product can be used to make atom bombs.

Militarily, France is deter

mined to preserve its indepen

dence nuclear strike force,

and to conduct underground tests

if needed to keep it up to date.

French officials briefing re

porters on the Carter visit said

France faced the problem

of preserving the credibility of

its nuclear deterrent when bo

th the United States and the

Soviet Union were technically

so far advanced that they cou

ld continue to perfect their

atomic arsenals without resor

ting to further tests.

The nuclear issue caused

tensions earlier this week dur

ing President Carter's talks

with Indian Prime Minister

Morarji Desai because of Indian

reluctance to accept additional

safeguards against the spread

of nuclear technology to other

countries.

One of the French sources

said none of the United States' Western allies had a closer

interest than France in the ex

anding range of security and

arms control issues being

discussed between Washington

and Moscow.

"In a television interview bro

adcast in the U.S. on New

Year's Day, President Giscard

d'Estaing said there were so

me fears in Europe that if

Moscow and Washington rea

ched new strategic arms limi

tations agreements, the Ameri

can would reduce their mili

tary commitment in Europe.

While the French president

said he did not share this fe

ar, he suggested Mr. Carter's

visit to France would be a su

itable occasion for a clear re

statement of the United States

commitment to European secu

rity.

On the Middle East, Presi

dent Giscard d'Estaing will

outline his views on the role

of big powers including the So

viets Union in providing guar

antees for the area once peace

talks between the Arabs and Is

rael are sufficiently far ad

vanced.

### Arms sales issue

On curbing arms sales, France

will need convincing that

controls can be universally ap

plied, including in Communist

countries.

There is no point in our

responsible restrictions if others

go on selling," one official said.

Although France occupies

third place after the United

States and the Soviet Union

among world arms suppliers,

its share of the market is only

four per cent.

President Giscard d'Estaing

will discuss with Mr. Carter

France's impending disarmam

ent initiative -- a reversal of

polices pursued under the late

Gen. Charles de Gaulle -- to be

launched at the special United

Nations session on disarmam

ent in May.

The French proposals, yet

to be spelled out in detail,

will aim to achieve both qua

litative and quantitative arms

reductions for all nations, sub

ject to effective international

controls.

Prime Minister Raymond Ba

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